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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/684,180	10/10/2003	Donald H. Williams	REEL:0019-1/YOD 00RE068A	2586
7590	05/24/2005	Alexander Gerasimow Allen-Bradley Company Patent Dept., 704P Floor 8 T29 1201 South Second Street Milwaukee, WI 53204	EXAMINER PHAN, THIEM D	
			ART UNIT 3729	PAPER NUMBER
			DATE MAILED: 05/24/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/684,180	WILLIAMS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tim Phan	3729	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 April 2005.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-10 and 23-36 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1,2,4,7-10,23-25,30-32 and 34 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 3,5,6,26,28,29,33,35 and 36 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: Dictionary Copy, page 414.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed on 4/11/05 has been fully considered and made of record.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 7, 8, 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Keck (US 5,519,273).

As applied to claim 1, Keck teaches a process for fitting a conduit box to an electric motor (Abstract), comprising:

- extruding or forming a portion of a conduit box (Fig. 4, 12; col.5, lines 6 ff.) to form a hollow extension (Fig. 4, 26 or Fig. 2, 24 & 44);
- inserting the extension (Fig. 2, 44) through a first hole (Fig. 6, 50) in a motor housing of an electric motor; and
- permanently plastically deforming the extension by deforming the crushable projections (Fig. 2, 46A-D; col. 5, lines 50 ff.) after the extension is inserted through the first hole to

form a flange (Fig. 2, 24) thereby to prevent withdrawal of the extension through the first hole.

As applied to claim 7, the '273 teaches a motor stator (Cf. Abstract; col. 3, line 50).

As applied to claim 8, the '273 teaches a plurality of conductors (Cf. Fig. 1, 28A-C) extending through the conduit box.

As applied to claim 23, the '273 teaches a process for fitting a conduit box to an electric motor (Cf. Abstract), comprising:

- disposing or forming an extension (Cf. Fig. 4, 26 or Fig. 2, 24 & 44) from a bottom of a conduit box (Cf. Fig. 1, 16) through an opening (Cf. Fig. 6, 50) through a motor housing of an electric motor; and
- plastically deforming the extension by deforming the crushable projections (Cf. Fig. 2, 46A-D; col. 5, lines 50 ff.) to form the flange (Fig. 2, 24) in order to capture the motor housing (Cf. Fig. 6, 50) between the flange (Cf. Fig. 6, 24) and the bottom of the conduit box (Cf. Fig. 6, 16) to secure the conduit box to the motor housing.

As applied to claim 24, the '273 teaches the formation of the extension (Cf. Fig. 2, elements 24 & 44) from the conduit box (Cf. Fig. 2, 12).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2, 4, 9, 10, 25, 27, 30-32 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the '273.

As applied to claims 2 and 25, Keck teaches a process for fitting a conduit box to an electric motor which reads on applicants' claimed invention, including the driving of a punch through a second hole in the conduit box or forcing a second hole/opening next to the flange (Fig. 2, 24) in the conduit box through the motor housing.

As applied to claims 4 and 27, Keck teaches the insertion of the generally cylindrical extension (Fig. 4, 26) through a hole in the motor housing; except for a generally circular motor hole.

It is mere matter of design choice to have a generally circular motor hole and it appears that any shape of the motor hole will work as long as it tightly shape-fits the conduit box insertion portion (Fig. 2, 44) with the two holding flanges (Fig. 2, 16 & 24).

As applied to claim 9, the '273 teaches a process for fitting a conduit box to an electric motor which reads on applicants' claimed invention, except for threading a first member through

the conduit box and the motor housing to prevent the stator from rotating and to prevent movement of the conduit box.

It is mere matter of design choice to thread a screw through the conduit box and the motor housing to prevent the stator from rotating, since it is well known that the stator is always well embedded to the motor housing and to prevent movement of the conduit box and it appears that the invention would perform equally well by having the conduit box being tightly engaged through the groove (Cf. Fig. 6, 48; col. 5, lines 50 ff.) by crushing force.

As applied to claim 10, the '273 teaches a process for fitting a conduit box to an electric motor which reads on applicants' claimed invention, except coining the extension against an interior surface of the motor housing.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the extension coined against an interior surface of the motor housing, since it is known in the art that the crushing force of the endshield at the intermediate portions (Cf. Fig. 2, 46A-D; col. 5, lines 50 ff.) and the second base member (Cf. Fig. 5, 24) will press the extension (Cf. Fig. 6, 24 & 48) against the interior surface of the motor housing (Cf. Fig. 6, 50).

As applied to claim 30, the '273 teaches a process for fitting a conduit box to an electric motor (Cf. Abstract), comprising:

- disposing or forming an extension (Cf. Fig. 4, 26 or Fig. 2, 24 & 44) from a bottom of a conduit box (Cf. Fig. 1, 16) through an opening (Cf. Fig. 6, 50) through a motor housing

of an electric motor; and

- plastically deforming the extension by deforming the crushable projections (Cf. Fig. 2, 46A-D; col. 5, lines 50 ff.) to form the flange (Fig. 2, 24) with a smooth inner surface (Fig. 4, 26) in order to capture the motor housing (Cf. Fig. 6, 50) between the flange (Cf. Fig. 6, 24) and the bottom of the conduit box (Cf. Fig. 6, 16) to secure the conduit box to the motor housing; except for having a generally circular flange.

It is mere matter of design choice to have a generally circular flange and it appears that any shape of the flange will work as long as it tightly shape-fits the electric motor housing (Fig. 1, 10) with the external flange (Fig. 2, 16 & 24).

As applied to claim 31, the '273 teaches the formation of the extension (Fig. 2, 44) of the conduit box.

As applied to claim 32, Keck teaches a process for fitting a conduit box to an electric motor which reads on applicants' claimed invention, including the driving of a punch through a second hole in the conduit box or forcing a second hole/opening next to the flange (Fig. 2, 24) in the conduit box through the motor housing.

As applied to claim 34, Keck teaches the insertion of the generally cylindrical extension (Fig. 4, 26) through a hole in the motor housing; except for a generally circular motor hole.

It is mere matter of design choice to have a generally circular motor hole and it appears that any shape of the motor hole will work as long as it tightly shape-fits the conduit box insertion portion (Fig. 2, 44) with the two holding flanges (Fig. 2, 16 & 24).

Objected Subject Matter

6. Claims 3, 5, 6, 26, 28, 29, 33, 35 and 36 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicants' arguments filed on 4/11/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive for the following reasons:

Applicants' citations "... Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, "**extruding** a portion of a conduit box to form a hollow extension ... "forming" and "extruding" have very separate and distinct meanings ..." (Cf. Claims 1, line 3; Remarks, page 7, last paragraph – page 8, 2nd paragraph) were traversed since the Keck teaches that limitation of extruding or forming the extension. The examiner attaches a copy of the Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Copyright 1998, page 414, to detail the meaning of that language "extruding".

In response to applicants' argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning (Remarks, page 10, 103 Rejection), it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based

upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

It appears that Applicants fail to recognize the scope of the claims when judged in view of Keck. (Cf. MPEP 2111 and *In re Geuns*, 26 USPQ 2nd 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993)).

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicants' disclosure.

Applicants' amendment necessitated the new grounds of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicants are reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

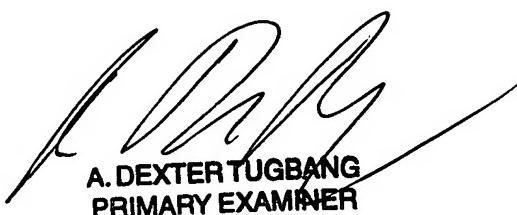
however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tim Phan whose telephone number is 571-272-4568. The examiner can normally be reached on M - F, 9AM - 5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Vo can be reached on 571-272-4690. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tim Phan
Examiner
Art Unit 3729



A. DEXTER TUGBANG
PRIMARY EXAMINER

tp
May 19, 2005
Attachment/ Copy of Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Copyright 1998, page 414.



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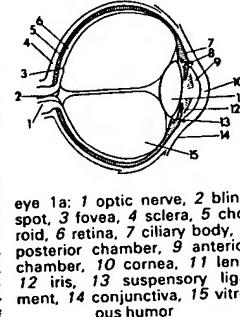
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extrovert also **extravert** *adj* — **ex·tro·vert·ed** also **ex·tra·vert·ed** *adj* *\-trə-vərt\, -ek-strə-\vərt\ adj*
ex-trude *\ik-\strüd\ vb ex·trud·ed; ex·trud·ing* [L *extrudere*, fr. *ex-* + *trudere* to thrust — more at THREAT] *v.* (1566) 1: to force, press, or push out 2: to shape (as metal or plastic) by forcing through a die ~ vi: to become extruded — **ex·trud·a·bil·i·ty** *\-strü-də-\bələ-tē\ n* — **ex·trud·a·ble** *\-strü-də-\bəl\ adj* — **ex·trud·er** *\-strü-dər\ n*
ex·tru·si·on *\ik-\strü-zhən\ n* [ML *extrusio*, *extrusio*, fr. L *extrudere*] (1540): the act or process of extruding; also: a form or product produced by this process
ex·tru·si·ve *\ik-\strü-siv, -ziv\ adj* (1816): relating to or formed by geological extrusion from the earth in a molten state or as volcanic ash
ex·u·ber·ance *\ik-\yü-\bərəns\ n* (1631) 1: the quality or state of being exuberant 2: an exuberant act or expression
ex·u·ber·ant *\ik-\yü-\bərənt\ adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *exuberant*, *exuberans*, prp. of *exuberare* to be abundant, fr. *ex-* + *uber* fruitful, fr. *uber* udder — more at UDDER] (15c) 1: extreme or excessive in degree, size, or extent 2: a joyously unrestrained and enthusiastic; b: unrestrained or elaborate esp. in style: FLAMBOYANT (~ architecture) 3: produced in extreme abundance: PLENTIFUL *syn* see PROFUSE — **ex·u·ber·ant·ly** *adv*
ex·u·ber·ate *\ik-\yü-\bət\ vi -at-ed; -at-ing* (15c) 1 *archaic*: to have something in abundance: OVERFLOW 2: to become exuberant: show exuberance (exuberated over his victory)
ex·u·de *\ik-\yüd\ vb ex·ud·ed; ex·ud·ing* [L *exsudare*, fr. *ex-* + *sudare* to sweat — more at SWEAT] *v.* (1574) 1: to ooze out 2: to undergo diffusion ~ vi 1: to cause to ooze or spread out in all directions 2: to display conspicuously or abundantly (~ charm)
ex·ult *\ik-\ült\ vi* [MF *exulter*, fr. L *exsultare*, lit., to leap up, fr. *ex-* + *saltare* to leap — more at SALTATION] (1570) 1 *obs*: to leap for joy 2: to be extremely joyful: REJOICE — **ex·ult·ing·ly** *\-zəl-tüng-lē\ adv*
ex·ul·ta·nce *\ik-\ült-nəns\ n* (1650): EXULTATION
ex·ul·tan·cy *\ik-\ült-nəns\ n* (1621): EXULTATION
ex·ul·tant *\ik-\ült-nənt\ adj* (1653): filled with or expressing great joy or triumph: JUBILANT — **ex·ul·tan·tly** *adv*
ex·ul·ta·tion *\ik-\ült-nəshən, -tə-shən\ n* (15c): the act of exulting: the state of being exultant
ex·urb *\ik-\ürb\ n* [*ex-* + *suburb*] (1955): a region or settlement that lies outside a city and usu. beyond its suburbs and that often is inhabited chiefly by well-to-do families — **ex·ur·ban** *\ik-\ürbən; eg-\ürb, ig-\ürb\ adj*
ex·ur·ban·ite *\ik-\ürbən-īt\ n* (1955): one who lives in an exurb
ex·ur·bi·a *\ik-\ürbē-ə\ n* (1955): the generalized region of exurbs
ex·u·vi·ae *\ik-\üvē-\üvē, -üvē-\üvē\ n pl* [L, fr. *exuere* to take off, fr. *ex-* -*uere* to put on; akin to OCS *obutu* to put on (footwear)] — **ex·u·vi·al** *\ik-\üvē-\üvēl\ adj*
ex·u·vi·a·tion *\ik-\üvē-\üvē-\üshən\ n* (1839): the process of molting
ex·u·vo·to *\ik-\üvō-\ütō\ n* (1878): a votive offering
ex·voto *adj* (1823): VOTIVE
ey· — see *·Y*
ey·as *\i-äz\ n* [ME, alter. (by incorrect division of a *neias*) of *neias*, fr. MF *nias* fresh from the nest, fr. (assumed) VL *nidax* nestling, fr. L *nidus* nest — more at NEST] (15c) : an unfledged bird; *specif*: a nestling hawk
eye *\i\ n* [ME, fr. OE *äge*; akin to OHG *ouga* eye, L *oculus*, Gk *öps* eye, face, Skt *akṣi* eye] (bef. 12c) 1 a: an organ of sight; esp: a nearly spherical hollow organ that is lined with a sensitive retina, is lodged in a bony orbit in the skull, is the vertebrate organ of sight, and is normally paired b: all the visible structures within and surrounding the orbit and including eyelids, eyelashes, and eyebrows c (1): the faculty of seeing with eyes (2): the faculty of intellectual or aesthetic perception or appreciation (an ~ for beauty) d: LOOK, GLANCE (cast an eager ~) e (1): an attentive look (kept an ~ on his valuables) (2): ATTENTION, NOTICE (caught his ~) (3): close observation: SCRUTINY (works under the ~ of her boss) (in the public ~) f: POINT OF VIEW, JUDGMENT (beauty is in the ~ of the beholder) — often used in pl. (an offender in the ~s of the law) g: VIEW 5 (with an ~ to the future) 2: something having an appearance suggestive of an eye: as a: the hole through the head of a needle b: usu. circular marking (as on a peacock's tail) c: a loop: esp: a loop or catch to receive a hook d: an undeveloped bud; LOOP: esp: a loop or catch to receive a hook e: an undeveloped bud (as on a potato) f: an area like a hole in the center of a tropical cyclone marked by only light winds or complete calm with no precipitation g: the center of a flower esp. when differently colored or marked; *specif*: the disk of a composite g (1): a triangular piece of beef cut from between the top and bottom of a round (2): the chief muscle of a chop (3): a compact mass of muscular tissue usu. embedded in fat in a rib or loin cut of meat h: a device (as a photoelectric cell) that functions in a manner analogous to human vision 3: something central: CENTER (the ~ of the problem —Norman Mailer) 4: the direction from which the wind is blowing — **eye·less** *\i-\üls\ adj* — **eye·like** *\i-\ülk\ adj* — **an eye for an eye**: retribution in kind — my eye — used to express mild disagreement or sometimes surprise (diamond, my eye! That's glass)
eye *vb* **eyed**; **eye·ing** or **ey·ing** *v.* (15c) 1 a: to fix the eyes on ~ look at b: to watch closely 2: to furnish with an eye ~ vi, obs: SEEM, LOOK — **ey·er** *\i-\ü-r\ n*



eye·ball *\i-\bülb\ n* (1590): the more or less globular capsule of the vertebrate eye formed by the sclera and cornea together with their contained structures
eye·ball *vi* (1901): to look at intently
eye·ball *adv* (1971): based on observation (~ judgment)
eye·bank *n* (1944): a storage place for human corneas from the newly dead for transplanting to the eyes of those blind through corneal defects
eye·bar *\i-\büär\ n* (ca. 1889): a metal bar having a closed loop at one or both ends
eye·bolt *\i-\bült\ n* (1769): a bolt with a looped head
eye·bright *\i-\bürt\ n* (1533): any of a genus (*Euphrasia*) of herbs of the snapdragon family with opposite toothed or cut leaves
eye·brow *\i-\büräv\ n* (15c): the ridge over the eye or the hair growing on it
eye·brow·pencil *n* (1881): a cosmetic pencil for the eyebrows
eye·catch·er *\i-\büchär\ n* (1923): something that arrests the eye — **eye·catch·ing** *\-büchäng\ adj* — **eye·catch·ing·ly** *\-büchäng-lē\ adv*
eye·chart *n* (1943): a chart read at a fixed distance for purposes of testing sight; esp: one with rows of letters or objects of decreasing size
eye·contact *n* (1955): visual contact with another person's eyes
eye·cup *\i-\büp\ n* (ca. 1874) 1: small oval cup with a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye used for applying liquid remedies to the eyes 2: OPTIC CUP 3: a usu. rubber cup at the eyepiece of an optical instrument (as binoculars) for keeping out extraneous light
eyed *\i-\üd\ adj* (14c): having an eye or eyes esp. of a specified kind or number — often used in combination (an almond-eyed girl)
eyed·ness *\i-\üns\ n* [eye (as in right-eyed, left-eyed)] (1924): preference for the use of one eye instead of the other (as in using a monocular microscope)
eye·drop·per *\i-\dräp-ər\ n* (1937): DROPPER 2
eye·drops *\i-\dräps\ n pl* (1926): a medicated solution for the eyes applied in drops
eye·full *\i-\füll\ n* (ca. 1864) 1: a full or completely satisfying view 2: one that is visually attractive; esp: a strikingly beautiful woman
eye·glass *\i-\bügləs\ n* (1664) 1 a: EYEPIECE b: a lens worn to aid vision; *specif*: MONOCLE c *pl*: GLASSES, SPECTACLES 2: EYECUP 1
eye·hole *\i-\bühl\ n* (1637) 1: ORBIT 2: PEEP HOLE
eye·lash *\i-\büsl\ n* (1752) 1: the fringe of hair edging the eyelid — usu. used in pl. 2: a single hair of the eyelashes
eye·lens *n* (1871): the lens nearest the eye in an eyepiece
eye·let *\i-\bület\ n* [alter. of ME *oilet*, fr. MF *oileit*, dim. of oil eye, fr. L *oculus*] (14c) a: a small hole designed to receive a cord or used for decoration (as in embroidery) b: a small typically metal ring to reinforce an eyulet: GROMMET 2: PEEP HOLE, LOOP HOLE
eye·lid *\i-\bülid\ n* (13c): either of the movable folds of skin and muscle that can be closed over the eyeball
eye·liner *\i-\bülin\ n* (1947): makeup used to emphasize the contour of the eyes
eyen *\i-\üen\ n* [alter. of ME *oien*] *archaic pl* of EYE
eye·open·er *\i-\büp-\üpn\ n* (1818) 1: a drink intended to wake one up 2: something startling, surprising, or enlightening — **eye·open·ing** *\-büp-\üng\ adj*
eye·piece *\i-\büps\ n* (1790): the lens or combination of lenses at the eye end of an optical instrument
eye·pop·per *\i-\büp-\üpər\ n* (1941): something that excites, astonishes, or attracts the eye — **eye·pop·ping** *\-büp-\üpɪng\ adj*
eye rhyme *n* (1871): an imperfect rhyme that appears to have identical vowel sounds from similarity of spelling (as move and love)
eye·shade *\i-\büshād\ n* (1845): a visor that shields the eyes from strong light and is fastened on with a headband
eye shadow *n* (1930): a cosmetic cream or powder in one of various colors that is applied to the eyelids to accent the eyes
eye·shot *\i-\büshötl\ n* (1599): the range of the eye: VIEW
eye·sight *\i-\büsít\ n* (13c) 1: SIGHT 4a. 2 *archaic*: OBSERVATION 1
eye socket *n* (ca. 1844) 1: ORBIT
eyes only *adv* (1972): to be read by only the person addressed
eye·sore *\i-\büör\, -sör\ n* (1530): something offensive to view
eye·spot *\i-\büspät\ n* (1877) 1 a: a simple visual organ of pigment or pigmented cells covering a sensory termination: OCCELLUS b: a small pigmented body of various unicellular algae 2: a spot of color 3: any of several fungal diseases of plants characterized by yellowish oval lesions on the leaves and stems; esp: a disease of various grasses (as sugarcane) caused by a fungus (*Helminthosporium sacchari*)
eye·stalk *\i-\büstök\ n* (1854): one of the movable peduncles bearing an eye at the tip in a decapod crustacean
eye·strain *\i-\büsträn\ n* (1874): weariness or a strained state of the eye
eye·string *\i-\büstrüng\ n pl* (1590) *obs*: organic eye attachments formerly believed to break at death or blindness
eye·tooth *\i-\bütūth\ n* (ca. 1545): a canine tooth of the upper jaw
eye view *n* (ca. 1771): POINT OF VIEW (an alien eye view)
eye-wash *\i-\büwësh, -wësh\ n* (ca. 1859) 1: an eye lotion 2: misleading or deceptive statements, actions, or procedures
eye·wear *\i-\büwar\, -wer\ n* (1926): corrective or protective devices (as glasses or contact lenses) for the eyes
eye-wink *\i-\büwïnk\ n* (1598): LOOK, GLANCE
eye-wit·ness *\i-\büwit-\üns\ n* (1539): one who sees an occurrence or an object; esp: one who gives a report on what he or she has seen
eyre *\i-\üre\ n* [ME *eyre* fr. AF, fr. OF *erre* trip, fr. errer to travel more at ERRANT] (14c): a circuit traveled by an itinerant justice in medieval England or the court he presided over
eyrie *\i-\ürié, or same as AERIE* *n* (1927) — see krona at MONEY table
ey·ri *\i-\üri\ n*, *pl* **au·ry·ar** *\i-\üri-\üär\ [Icel, fr. ON, money (in pl prob. fr. L *aureus* a gold coin) (ca. 1927) — see krona at MONEY table]*
Eze·chie·el *\i-\zé-\ükyüsl, -ké-\üsl\ n* [LL *Ezechiel*, fr. Heb *Yehozqel*] 1: Hebrew priest and prophet of the 6th century B.C. 2: a prophetic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture written by Ezekiel — see BIBLE table
Ez·ra *\i-\zë-\üz\ n* [LL, fr. Heb *'Ezrā*] 1: a Hebrew priest, scribe, and reformer of Judaism of the 5th century B.C. in Babylon and Jerusalem 2: a narrative book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table